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10/077,500	02/14/2002	Kirk Tecu	100201040-1	3339

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EXAMINER

YE, LIN

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2615

DATE MAILED: 08/01/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/077,500	Applicant(s) TECU ET AL.	
	Examiner Lin Ye	Art Unit 2615	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 May 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 14 February 2002 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 5/19/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive as to claims 1-22.

For claims 1, 11 and 19, the applicant argues that the Tanaka reference (US Publication 2001/0043277) does not teach or suggest a “strobe flashing... during composition of a photograph”, because the reference neither causes an S1 position (the shutter release to the half-pressed) to be reached during composition (See applicant’s Remarks, page 7). The examiner disagrees.

The applicant’s specification describes “the camera may enter the **preview mode** when the shutter release button is **partially depressed**” (See applicant’s specification, page 4, lines 22-23); and “the time during which the photographer is **composing a photograph** may **begin** when the photographer begins **using the view finder or display to view the scene** ... This may be **coincident with a preview mode**. The **composition time** or preview time typically **ends** when the photographer indicates, for example by **fully depressing the shutter release...**” (See applicant’s specification, page 5, lines 11-17). The time period between photographer half depressing the shutter release (S1 position) and photographer fully depressing the shutter release (S2 position) can be considered as claimed the time period “during composition of a photograph”.

The Tanaka reference discloses in Figure 12, a time chart shows the time period of pre-light emission (the strobe flashing) are started between the time of photographer half

depressing the shutter release (S1 position) and the time photographer fully depressing the shutter release (S2 position); and also the time period of pre-light emission (the strobe flashing) are overlapped with **the time period of preview display** of electric view finder (20) or the time period of live view of LCD display (10). For these reasons, the Tanaka reference clearly discloses, “strobe flashing... during composition of a photograph” recited in claims 1, 11 and 19.

For claims 8-10, the applicant argues that the Tanaka reference does not teach flashing the strobe once for each of its live view images, and therefore does not teach flashing the strobe one for each of applicant’s analogous preview images. (See applicant’s Remarks, page 8). The examiner disagrees.

The Tanaka reference clear discloses in Figure 12, a series of preview photographs output from the CCD image sensor during the time periods of pre-light emission (the strobe flashing) for previewing on the EVF (20) or LCD (10). This implicitly shows flashing the strobe at least once for each of its live view images or preview images.

The applicant also should be noted that the secondary reference (Matsui U.S. Patent 2002/0048457) teaches the photographer half-depresses a shutter release switch for making **preparations of photograph** (composition of a photograph, see page 3, [0057]), and the pre-flash will be performed during composition of a photograph (see page 3, [0058]), the electric flash device (100) **repeats** the discrete flash including one flash or a plurality of flashes as pre-flash (See, Page 4, [0064]). The Matsui reference is evidence that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to see more advantages the electric flash device flashing repeatedly during the composition of a photograph so that the camera is capable of measuring

the subject brightness accurately even when the amount of the light reflected from the subject is small. For that reason, it would have been obvious one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the camera system of Tanaka ('277) by providing the strobe flashing **repeatedly** during the composition of a photograph as taught by Matsui ('457).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-3, 5-13 and 15-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tanaka U.S. Publication 2001/0043277 in view of Matsui U.S. Patent 2002/0048457.

Referring to claim 1, the Tanaka reference discloses in Figures 4 and 12-13, a camera comprising a strobe (flash 5, see page 2, [0035]) for supplying light to a scene, the strobe flashing during composition of a photograph (e.g., see page 11, [0173], during composition of a photograph, user presses the shutter button 9 to the half-pressed state S1, the flash 5 performs pre-light emission for a still image called a pre-light emission image or live view image; and the image of the subject is captured every 1/30 second by the CCD 303, see page 3, [0054]; in Figure 12, it also clearly shows at least two pre-light emission images captured by CCD during the pre-light emission period; and more than two frames of pre-light emission

images are displayed on the EVF 20 or LCD 10 for composition of a photograph, see page 11, [0173], lines 3-10. The live pre-light emission images displayed on the EVF 20 capable of assuring relatively high visibility in a dark environment, it becomes easy to check an image to be captured as finished image by using the EVF 20. See page 11, [0176]). However, the Tanaka reference does not explicitly state the strobe flashing **repeatedly** during the composition of a photograph.

The Matsui reference teaches in Figures 1-2, a camera comprising a electric flash device (100, see page 2, [0032]); the photographer half-depresses a shutter release switch for making preparations of photograph (composition of a photograph, see page 3, [0057]), and the pre-flash will be performed during composition of a photograph (see page 3, [0058]); the electric flash device (100) **repeats** the discrete flash including one flash or a plurality of flashes as pre-flash (See, Page 4, [0064]). The Matsui reference is evidence that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to see more advantages the electric flash device flashing repeatedly during the composition of a photograph so that the camera is capable of measuring the subject brightness accurately even when the amount of the light reflected from the subject is small. For that reason, it would have been obvious one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the camera system of Tanaka ('277) by providing the strobe flashing repeatedly during the composition of a photograph as taught by Matsui ('457).

Referring to claim 2, the Tanaka and Higuchi references disclose all subject matter as discussed in respected claim 1, and the Tanaka reference discloses a preview mode (during shutter button 9 to the half-pressed S1, pre-light emission image previewed on the electric

view finder 20, see page 11, [0173]) wherein the strobe flashes repeatedly (e.g., see claim 1 comments, the Higuchi reference teaches the strobe flashing repeatedly, See, Page 4, [0064]).

Referring to claim 3, the Tanaka and Higuchi references disclose all subject matter as discussed in respected claims 1-2, and the Tanaka reference discloses a user control by which the user selects the preview mode (e.g., user depress shutter button 9 to the half-pressed state for selects the preview mode, see page 11, [0173]).

Referring to claim 5, the Tanaka and Higuchi references disclose all subject matter as discussed in respected claim 1, and the Tanaka reference discloses a light sensor (CCD image sensor 303, see page 2, lines [0043]), and comparison means (overall control unit 211) for comparing a light level measured with the light sensor to a threshold value (a predetermined value BV=3, page 11, [0180]), and wherein the camera enables strobe flashes during composition of a photograph when the light level is below the threshold value, and disables the strobe flashes during composition of a photograph when the light level is above the threshold value (e.g., the overall control unit 211 determines whether an image is to be captured with a flash or not by comparing the detected the brightness of environment light, see page 11, [0170]).

Referring to claim 6, the Tanaka and Higuchi references disclose all subject matter as discussed in respected claim 1, and the Tanaka reference discloses the camera comprising strobe electronics (a light control circuit) for driving the strobe, the strobe electronics having an energy storage capacity, each strobe flash during composition of a photograph dissipating less than all of the energy stored in the strobe electronics (e.g., the light control circuit 304 controlling the light emission amount of the built-in flash 5 may equal or less than the full

energy stored in the flash 5 to meet a predetermined light emission amount, see page 3, [0047], lines 12-13; and the light emission amount for composition of photograph in preview mode are difference with normal light emission for capture a still image in final photograph mode which the shutter button full-pressed, see page 11, [0173], lines 13-14).

Referring to claim 7, the Tanaka and Higuchi references disclose all subject matter as discussed in respected claims 1 and 6, the Tanaka reference discloses wherein the amount of strobe energy dissipated for one strobe flash is different from the amount of strobe energy dissipated for another strobe flash (e.g., it should be noted light emission amount for each of the images captured in preview mode may be difference depending on the brightness of subject change, a light control circuit 304 controls the light emission amount of the flash 5. See page 3, [0047]).

Referring to claim 8, the Tanaka and Higuchi references disclose all subject matter as discussed in respected claim 1, the Tanaka reference discloses an electronic array light sensor (CCD sensor 303, see page 3, [0043]); and a logic unit (overall control unit 211, see page 11, [0170]) that controls the electronic array light sensor (303) and receives image data from the electronic array light sensor; and a display (electric view finder 220) that displays an image under control of the logic unit; wherein the camera takes and displays preview photographs repeatedly on the display during composition of a final photograph by the user, and wherein the camera flashes the strobe once for each preview image (e.g., during composition of a final photograph, the shutter button 9 to the half-pressed state S1, the flash 5 performs pre-light emission once for each still image called a pre-light emission image; and the image of the subject is captured every 1/30 second by the CCD 303, see page 3, [0054], this means a

plurality of the pre-light emission images are repeatedly previewed on the electric view finder 20 at least a predetermined period T1 as shown in Figure 12, see page 11, [0173], lines 3-10. The flash 5 performs pre-light emission once for each frame pre-light emission image; and the each of the live pre-light emission images displayed on the EVF 20 capable of assuring relatively high visibility in a dark environment, it becomes easy to check an image to be captured as finished image by using the EVF 20, see page 11, [0176]).

Referring to claim 9, the Tanaka and Higuchi references disclose all subject matter as discussed in respected claims 1 and 8, and the Higuchi reference states the flash duration of the discrete flash is approximately 1mS (See page 1, [0008]); when the light reflected from the subject is small, the flash device **repeats** the discrete flash as pre-flash for composition of a photograph (as preview image); and the Tanaka reference discloses the image of the subject is captured every 1/30 S by the CCD 303 for previewing, see page 3, [0054]. This means the camera flashes the strobe more often than once for each preview image when the amount of the light reflected from the subject is small.

Referring to claim 10, the Tanaka and Higuchi references disclose all subject matter as discussed in respected claims 1 and 8-9, and the Higuchi reference discloses at least one of the preview images may use a different number strobe flashes than another preview image (e.g., if when the amount of the light reflected from the subject is small, a plurality of flashes are repeated; and if when the amount of the light reflected from the subject is large, only a one flash is used. This means at least one of the preview images that used for measuring the subject brightness may use a different number strobe flashes than another preview image

based on the whether a sufficient light amount is capable of being obtained, See page 4, [0064], lines 7-13).

Referring to claim 11, the Tanaka reference discloses in Figures 4 and 12-13, a method of controlling a camera comprising flashing a strobe (flash 5, see page 2, [0035]) during composition of a photograph (e.g., see page 11, [0173], during composition of a photograph, user presses the shutter button 9 to the half-pressed state S1, the flash 5 performs pre-light emission for a still image called a pre-light emission image or live view image; and the image of the subject is captured every 1/30 second by the CCD 303, see page 3, [0054]; in Figure 12, it also clearly shows at least two pre-light emission images captured by CCD during the pre-light emission period; and more than two frames of pre-light emission images are displayed on the ECF 20 or LCD 10 for composition of a photograph, see page 11, [0173], lines 3-10. The live pre-light emission images displayed on the EVF 20 capable of assuring relatively high visibility in a dark environment, it becomes easy to check an image to be captured as finished image by using the EVF 20. See page 11, [0176]). However, the Tanaka reference does not explicitly state the strobe flashing **repeatedly** during the composition of a photograph.

The Matsui reference teaches in Figures 1-2, a camera comprising a electric flash device (100, see page 2, [0032]); the photographer half-depresses a shutter release switch for making preparations of photograph (See page 3, [0057]), and the pre-flash will be performed (see page 3, [0058]); the electric flash device (100) **repeats** the discrete flash including one flash or a plurality of flashes as pre-flash (See, Page 4, [0064]). The Matsui reference is evidence that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to see more

advantages the electric flash device flashing repeatedly during the composition of a photograph so that the camera is capable of measuring the subject brightness accurately even when the amount of the light reflected from the subject is small. For that reason, it would have been obvious one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the camera system of Tanaka ('277) by providing the strobe flashing repeatedly during the composition of a photograph as taught by Matsui ('457).

Referring to claim 12, the Tanaka and Higuchi references disclose all subject matter as discussed in respected claim 11, and the Tanaka reference discloses the method further comprising the steps of: detecting a user control; and entering a preview mode in response to the detecting step (e.g., user depress shutter button 9 to the half-pressed state for selects the preview mode, see page 11, [0173]).

Referring to claim 13, the Tanaka and Higuchi references disclose all subject matter as discussed in respected claims 11 and 12, and the Tanaka reference discloses further comprising the steps of: exiting the preview mode; and suspending the repeated flashes of the strobe (when the user full-pressed shutter button 9 for exiting the preview mode to capture a final still image, the strobe 5 flashes normally which means suspending the pre-light emission as repeated discrete flash taught by Higuchi reference, see page 11, [0173]).

Referring to claim 15, the Tanaka and Higuchi references disclose all subject matter as discussed in respected claim 11, the Higuchi reference discloses preview photograph taken during composition of a final photograph in determining the proper strobe energy to use in taking the final photograph (e.g., at the time of the pre-flash, the photometry circuit 45 measures the amount of the light reflected from the subject; and obtains the information of

subject brightness, the arithmetic and control circuit 41 performs an operation of an amount of light required for performing the light amount of actual-flash for the final photograph, see page 4, lines [0065]).

Referring to claim 16, the Tanaka and Higuchi references disclose all subject matter as discussed in respected claim 11, and the Tanaka reference discloses the method further comprising dissipating less than all of the energy storage capacity of the strobe electronics with each flash of the strobe during composition of a photograph (e.g., the light control circuit 304 controlling the light emission amount of the built-in flash 5 may equal or less than the full energy stored in the flash 5 to meet a predetermined light emission amount, see [0047], lines 12-13; and the light emission amount for composition of photograph in preview mode are difference with normal light emission for capture a still image in final photograph mode which the shutter button full-pressed, see page 11, [0173], lines 13-14).

Referring to claim 17, the Tanaka and Higuchi references disclose all subject matter as discussed in respected claims 11 and 16, the Tanaka reference discloses wherein the amount of strobe energy dissipated for one strobe flash is different from the amount of strobe energy dissipated for another strobe flash (e.g., it should be noted light emission amount for each of the images captured in preview mode may be difference depending on the brightness of subject change, a light control circuit 304 controls the light emission amount of the flash 5. See page 3, [0047]).

Referring to claim 18, the Tanaka and Higuchi references disclose all subject matter as discussed in respected claims 11, the Tanaka reference discloses the method further comprising the steps of: measuring the scene lighting level using a light sensor (CCD sensor

303); and comparing the scene lighting level with a threshold value (a predetermined brightness value $BV=3$, see page 11, [0180]); and enabling the strobe flashes (flash 5) during composition of a photograph when the scene lighting level is below the threshold value and disabling the strobe flashes during composition when the scene lighting level is above the threshold value (See page 11, [0170] and page 3, [0047])

Referring to claim 19, the Tanaka reference discloses in Figures 4 and 12-13, a camera comprising strobe means (flash 5, see page 2, [0035]) for supplying light to a scene; and electronics means (a light control circuit 304, see page 3, [0047]) for driving the strobe; and logic means (overall control unit 211, see page 11, [0170]) for controlling the strobe and electronics means, wherein the logic means (211) flashes the strobe during composition of a photograph by a user of the camera (e.g., see page 11, [0173], during composition of a photograph, user presses the shutter button 9 to the half-pressed state S1, the flash 5 performs pre-light emission for a still image called a pre-light emission image or live view image; and the image of the subject is captured every 1/30 second by the CCD 303, see page 3, [0054]; in Figure 12, it also clearly shows at least two pre-light emission images captured by CCD during the pre-light emission period; and more than two frames of pre-light emission images are displayed on the ECF 20 or LCD 10 for composition of a photograph, see page 11, [0173], lines 3-10. The live pre-light emission images displayed on the EVF 20 capable of assuring relatively high visibility in a dark environment, it becomes easy to check an image to be captured as finished image by using the EVF 20. See page 11, [0176]). However, the Tanaka reference does not explicitly state the strobe flashing **repeatedly** during the composition of a photograph.

The Matsui reference teaches in Figures 1-2, a camera comprising a electric flash device (100, see page 2, [0032]); the photographer half-depresses a shutter release switch for making preparations of photograph (See page 3, [0057]), and the pre-flash will be performed (see page 3, [0058]); the electric flash device (100) **repeats** the discrete flash including one flash or a plurality of flashes as pre-flash (See, Page 4, [0064]). The Matsui reference is evidence that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to see more advantages the electric flash device flashing repeatedly during the composition of a photograph so that the camera is capable of measuring the subject brightness accurately even when the amount of the light reflected from the subject is small. For that reason, it would have been obvious one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the camera system of Tanaka ('277) by providing the strobe flashing repeatedly during the composition of a photograph as taught by Matsui ('457).

Referring to claim 20, the Tanaka and Higuchi references disclose all subject matter as discussed in respected claim 11, the Tanaka reference discloses wherein taking preview photographs repeatedly during composition of a final photograph (when photographer fully depressing the shutter release); displaying the preview photograph on a display (EVF 20 or LCD 10) comprised in the camera; and flashing the strobe at least one for each preview photograph (e.g., see Figure 12, a series of preview photographs repeatedly output from the CCD image sensor during the time periods of pre-light emission for previewing on the EVF 20 or LCD 10. This implicitly shows flashing the strobe at least once for each of its live view images or preview images).

Referring to claim 21, the Tanaka and Higuchi references disclose all subject matter as discussed in respected with same comments to claims 9 and 20.

Referring to claim 22, the Tanaka and Higuchi references disclose all subject matter as discussed in respected with same comments to claims 10 and 20.

4. Claim 4 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tanaka U.S. Publication 2001/0043277 in view of Matsui U.S. Patent 2002/0048457 and Iwai U.S. Patent 5,198,855.

Referring to claim 4, the Tanaka and Higuchi references disclose all subject matter as discussed in respected claims 1-3, and the Tanaka reference discloses the user selects the preview mode by depressing shutter button (9) to the half-pressed state (see Tanaka reference page 11, [0173]) and the strobe flashes repeatedly during the composition of a photograph (e.g., see claim 1 comments, the Higuchi reference teaches the strobe flashing repeatedly, See, Page 4, [0064]). However, the Tanaka reference does not explicitly show the user control also has two setting, the first setting allows strobe repeatedly flashing and second setting stops strobe flash during the composition of a photograph (preview mode).

The Iwai reference teaches in Figure 2, an exposure compensation device of a camera for composition of a photograph comprising a user control device (a mode select switch 1, see Col. 3, lines 38-40); modes which can be selected by the user control device are five kinds. A first mode is an Auto mode for flashing an electronic flash device 3 automatically when field brightness is darker than a predetermined light value. A second mode is an ON mode for flashing the electronic flash device 3 regardless of the field brightness. A third mode is an

OFF mode for prohibiting a flashing of the electronic flash device 3, etc (See Col. 3, lines 40-50). The Iwai reference is evidence that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to see more advantages the user control has at least two settings, one for allowing a flashing of the flash device repeatedly (ON mode) and second for prohibiting a flashing of the flash device regardless the field brightness (OFF mode), so that user has more flexible options to control the flash device associating with composition of a photograph. For that reason, it would have been obvious one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the camera system of Tanaka ('277) by providing a user control that includes two setting, in response to the first setting of the user control, the strobe flashes repeatedly during the composition of a photograph; and in response to a second setting of the user control, the strobe does not flash during the composition of a photograph as taught by Iwai ('855).

Referring to claim 14, the Tanaka and Higuchi references discloses all subject matter as discussed in respected claims 11-12, and the Tanaka reference discloses the user selects the preview mode by depressing shutter button (9) to the half-pressed state (see Tanaka reference page 11, [0173]) and the strobe flashes repeatedly during the composition of a photograph (e.g., see claim 1 comments, the Higuchi reference teaches the strobe flashing repeatedly, See, Page 4, [0064]). However, the Tanaka reference does not explicitly show the user control also has two setting, the first setting allows strobe repeatedly flashing and second setting stops strobe flash during the composition of a photograph (preview mode).

The Iwai reference teaches in Figure 2, an exposure compensation device of a camera for composition of a photograph comprising a user control device (a mode select switch 1, see

Col. 3, lines 38-40); modes which can be selected by the user control device are five kinds. A first mode is an Auto mode for flashing an electronic flash device 3 automatically when field brightness is darker than a predetermined light value. A second mode is an ON mode for flashing the electronic flash device 3 regardless of the field brightness. A third mode is an OFF mode for prohibiting a flashing of the electronic flash device 3, etc (See Col. 3, lines 40-50). The Iwai reference is evidence that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to see more advantages the user control has at least two settings, one for allowing a flashing of the flash device repeatedly (ON mode) and second for prohibiting a flashing of the flash device regardless the field brightness (OFF mode), so that user has more flexible options to control the flash device associating with composition of a photograph. For that reason, it would have been obvious one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the camera system of Tanaka ('277) by providing a user control that includes two setting, in response to the first setting of the user control, the strobe flashes repeatedly during the composition of a photograph; and in response to a second setting of the user control, the strobe does not flash during the composition of a photograph as taught by Iwai ('855).

Conclusion

5. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO**

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MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.


6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lin Ye whose telephone number is (571) 272-7372. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 8:00AM-5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David L. Ometz can be reached on (571) 272-7593. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Lin Ye

July 25, 2005


DAVID L. OMETZ
PRIMARY EXAMINER